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rise to central hallucinations. Such a peripheral origin seems common. Prof. Raggi has gathered 15 cases of unilateral hallucination from the literature; 9 were of hearing, 6 of sight; the left side was affected 11 times, the right 4, thus falling in with the view that makes the left half of the body predominantly sensory, the right predominantly motor.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Double Brain. H. MAUDSLEY, M. D. *Mind*, April, 1889.

How the two hemispheres co-operate for the work of one mind is a question the answer to which must at present partake of speculation. Maudsley's answer, though something less than demonstrative, recommends itself at a number of points. In a discussion of the motor functions of the hemispheres he shows that, like the eyes, they have a large field of action in common, but also partial fields not in common. The same may be assumed of their sensory functions. Their relatively greater independence as centers of consciousness does not wholly destroy their unity of function. That rests upon the unity of feeling and action, and these in turn on the unity of the organic life of the single body. The brain is not a superadded regulator of the body, but part and parcel of it and its representative. The hemispheres act together, however, only when they have been trained to act together, as the eyes learn by experience to unite their double images. One hemisphere may, perhaps, control what has become automatic, but both probably co-operate for close attention and for the best apperception. Loss of the unifying power and improper action of the hemispheres makes mental disturbance. Mania and melancholia may be conceived as resulting respectively from an elevation and depression of the unifying power, the "disintegration of the ego" attending epileptic attacks from its perversion. For abundant illustration of the theory in the case of abdominal wounds, dreams, the powers of erratic geniuses, etc., the original should be consulted.

Muscular Movements in Man and their Evolution in the Infant . . . together with inferences as to the properties of the nerve-centers and their modes of action in expressing thought. FRANCIS WARNER, M. D. *Journal of Mental Science*, April, 1889.

The emphasis laid by modern psychology on the motor side of mind makes such studies as those of Dr. Warner important. The first of the three sections of his article presents the relations of movements as to time, quantity, antecedents, delay, reinforcements, sequence, etc., gives something of the movements of different bodily parts, and shows the connection of movements with the nervous system. In illustration, fatigue and sleep are described in motor terms. The second section deals with the development of motion. At first there are certain reflexes and respiration. When the child is awake there are also more or less constant irregular movements, especially of the smaller members. These spontaneous movements the author calls microkinesis. They are not at first influenced by stimuli to sight and hearing, though the reflexes respond to touch. Reinforced action appears in the child's crying. In the following weeks the movements gain in force and extent, and new ones appear. At four months the